



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN ESCORTED TO THE CHAPEL, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, BY PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN,

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES AND PRINCE CHARLES OF DENMARK AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

N the morning of Wednesday, July 22, Princess Maud of Wales was married to Prince Charles of Denmark; and the popularity of the bride, whose presence is so familiar to Londoners as the companion of her father and mother at public functions for some years past, together with the good looks of the bridegroom, made the occasion one of much popular pleasure and excitement. Nor must the bridegroom's nationality, already so happily united in royal matrimony with that of the bride, be forgotten in estimating the

causes which lent a special interest to the ceremony which took place in the Private Chapel of Buckingham Palace last week.

Marlborough House rivalled the Palace itself as a centre of interest from a very early hour of the morning. From its hospitable gates Prince Charles, with his supporters, Prince Christian and Prince Harald of Denmark, emerged at half-past eleven, and was rapidly driven to the Palace with an escort of Life Guards, and to the music of the National Anthem, somewhat interrupted by the cheers of the crowd. After an interrupted by the cheers of the crowd. interval the Prin-cess of Wales's procession followed that of the bridegroom. With her Royal Highness were Princess Victoria of Wales and Prince Nicholas of Greece, while a second carriage contained the Duke and Duchess of Sparta. But even then the interest of the moment centred on Marlborough House, for it still held the charming bride, who, as brides will, lingered till the last moment before leaving the home of a happy girlhood. At ten minutes past twelve the expectancy of

gay with white flowers-a floral cross conspicuous among them. The Archbishop of Canterbury stood within the rails; with him were the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester (Clerk of the Closet), Rev. Edgar Sheppard (Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal), Rev. F. A. J. Hervey (Chaplain to the Prince of Wales and Rector of Sandringham), and the Rev. J. F. Mitchell, Rector of Wolverton. Behind her Majesty the invited guests made an historic assembly. Into the Chapel, thus awaiting the fulfilment of the day's intention,

the royalties now

trooped. Heralds and ushers led the

way, followed by the Lord Steward

and the Lord

Chamberlain; and

then came the Duke

and Duchess of

Teck (who, no doubt, had mem-

ories of the last

great wedding, at

which theirs was a

more prominent part), Prince and

Princess Frederick

of Schaumburg-Lippe, Prince Nicholas of Greece,

the Duchess of

York, the Duke and Duchess of Fife,

Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg, the Duchess of Albany, the Duchess of Albany,

Albany, Princess Elizabeth of Waldeck, the Marquis and Marchioness of

Lorne, Princess Christian of Schles-

wig-Holstein, the

Duke and Duchess

of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess

of Sparta, the Duke of Cam-bridge and the Crown Princess of

Denmark, the Crown Prince of

Denmark and the Princess of Wales,

the Chamberlain to

the Princess of Wales, the ladies

in attendance on

the Princess of

Wales, the Crown Princess of Den-

mark, the Duchess

of Sparta, and the

royal family and royal guests; and

the gentlemen in

THE BRIDE, WITH THE PRINCE OF WALES, LEAVING MARLBOROUGH HOUSE FOR BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

the crowd passing entry on her way from her apartments to the Chapel, at the door of which she alighted from her wheel-chair, and was slowly conducted, with much care and state, leaning on the arm of Prince Christian Victor, to the place prepared for her at the altar-rails. Her Majesty's first impulse, when she sat down, was to borrow from an attendant lady an opera-glass, and to look around. The scene was sufficiently striking and beautiful, even in the absence of the royal party, still lingering in the Bow Library. The Chapel had been fitted up afresh. Red silk hangings adorned the walls, dotted here and there by religious pictures borrowed from the Palace collections. The altar was heavy with gold vessels and

attendance on the gratified, for Princess Maud drove forth in the company of her father. The Lord Chancellor awaited them at Buckingham Palace, and conducted them straightway to the Bow Library, where were already gathered the bridesmaids, the royal family, and the royal guests. Into this room the Queen herself made a walked with erect figure to his place at the right of the altar-rails. Then came a pause, and every eye was on the entrance through which the bride now advanced, supported by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, and followed by her bridesmaids-Princess Victoria of Wales, Princess Ingeborg of Denmark, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Thyra of Denmark, Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught, Princess Margaret of Connaught, Princess Alice of Albany, and Lady Alexandra Duff. The bride was very calm as, the admired of all beholders, she advanced to the altar-rails. Her bridal gown of white satin was cut low and square, and was held at the waist by a belt of silver embroidery; the sleeves were short and puffed; and over her head fell a beautiful veil. The perfume of



orange-blossoms filled the air as she passed along, with her attendant maids, who wore white satin, relieved by clusters of red geraniums—a compliment to the bridegroom, the prevailing red, white, and silver of the costumes recalling the Danish national colours.

Perhaps at such a moment the music fell on distracted ears; but as the bride entered, the band of the Grenadier Guards, which had been playing the Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin" in the corridor, was hushed, and the choir from St. James's Chapel Royal sang "O Paradise!" having similarly sung "O Perfect Love!" when the bridegroom took his place. The music, it may be added, was managed by Sir Walter Parratt, assisted by Dr. Creser.

Another moment and the wedding ceremony was well begun. Brief as it is impressive, it seemed quickly over; to the faltering responses of the bride and the silently consenting bows of the bridegroom succeeded the sound of the Archbishop's voice as he delivered a little exordium to the couple before him, "Ye see your calling" being the burden of his discourse. Archbishop had concluded his address the Chapel began to empty of its gallant company, but not until some affecting greetings—greetings that had in them the shadows of farewells—had been exchanged. The newly married Prince and Princess, rising from their knees, kissed their parents, and then Prince Charles, kneeling before the Queen, kissed her hand, and received her kiss on his forehead. When the Princess of Wales kissed her beloved daughter there were many eyes that turned another way; and then Princess Victoria was in the arms of her now-to-be-severed sister. To the strains of the "Wedding March" the bride and bridegroom returned to the Bow Library, this time side by side—nay, prettily holding each other's hands. Nor did her woman's wits for daily things desert the bride even at that moment of many emotions. For it was observed that, as she passed through the doorway leading to the Bow Library, she gave a backward glance at her train, apprehensive of how it would fare at so abrupt a turning. But her mind was at once set at rest by her sister, Princess Victoria of Wales, who stooped down and raised and guided the train until the impediment was passed. The marriage-register had still to be signed, and the Queen herself followed the bridal party to the Bow Library to affix her own signature. Supported again by the arm of Prince Christian Victor, and attended by Prince

Arthur of Connaught, she passed slowly through the ranks of her Ministers and her "cousins" of the peerage, returning their bows, seeming to one spectator to reserve a special bow for the groups under the gallery, where on one side were the officers of the Household, and on the other the representatives of the Press. In the Bow Library her Majesty bade adieu to the happy pair and the rest of her family, and withdrew to her own apartments to rest before making her return journey to Windsor later in the afternoon.

The royal party then made their way to the State Dining-Room for luncheon. The toasts given by the Prince of Wales with his usual



DECORATIONS AT THE ENTRANCE TO ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

brevity and point were: "The Bride and Bridegroom," "The Queen," "The King and Queen of Denmark," and "The Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark"; and that of "The Prince and Princess of Wales" was added by the Crown Prince of Denmark. Luncheon was also served for her Majesty's other guests in the Ball-Room, where the same toasts were given by the Lord Steward.

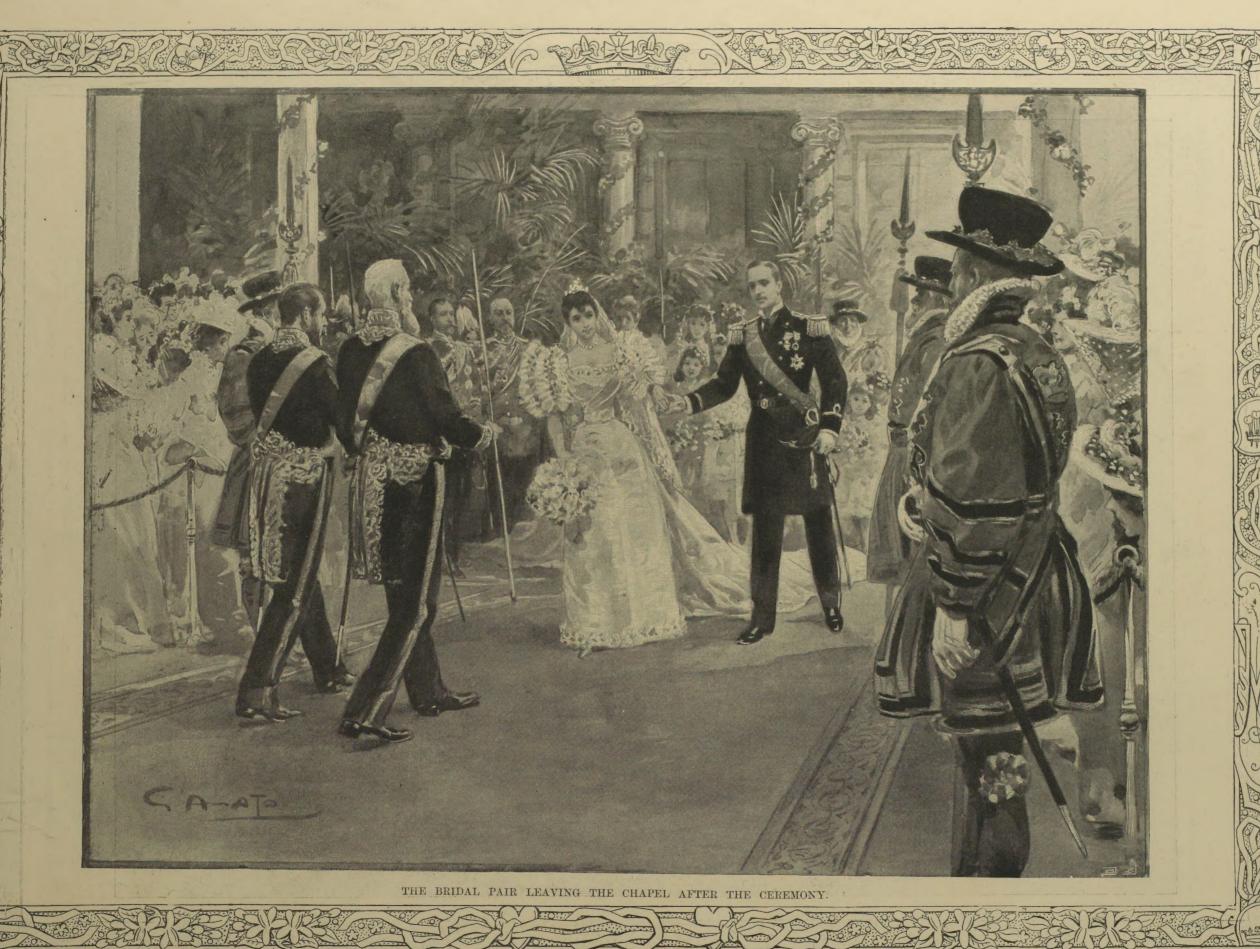
Meanwhile an enormous crowd had gathered outside, along Constitution Hill, Piccadilly, and St. James's Street. The military and the police kept order, and happily the accidents and offences of the day were slight and few. Flags were flying and windows were

decorated sufficiently to mark the occasion as one of exceptional rejoicing; but the presence of so big a crowdon the pavement, in every window, on roofs even—was the greatest mark of homage made to Prince and Princess Charles, and a convincing proof of the almost pathetic love of Londoners for a pageant, even if it is not a very brave one. The royalties chose their route to gratify this sentiment, and they must have been touched by the response made by countless thousands of spectators of all classes and ages, including poor women bearing babies in their arms, their patience put to a long test, and their position not without peril. Lunch over at the Palace, the royalties drove through the streets to Marlborough House, where final good-byes were said before Prince and Princess Charles set forth again for St. Pancras Station on their way to Appleton House for the honeymoon. The royal couple did not escape a shower of rice as



AT THE CORNER OF ST. JAMES'S STREET: AWAITING THE RETURN OF THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.



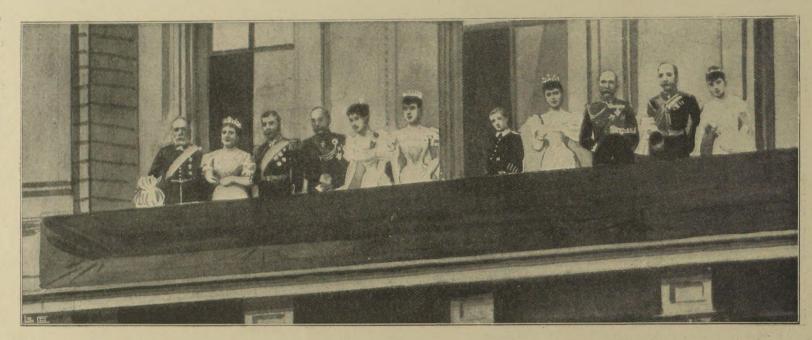




they drove away, and they had a hail of cheers all along the streets that led to the station. The popular enthusiasm seemed to grow in intensity as the procession passed along its appointed route from Pall Mall into Waterloo Place, and thence via Shaftesbury Avenue, through Bedford, Russell, and Tavistock Squares, into the Euston Road. Though not an elaborate pageant, the spectacle was undeniably animated and pleasing. The way was led by a mounted policeman, followed by a small body of Horse Guards, whose blue uniform was succeeded by

were again evinced when the Queen passed through the streets shortly after five o'clock on her return journey to Windsor.

London was illuminated at night in the vicinity of Marlborough House, and several of the clubs, including the Carlton, the Junior Carlton, the Army and Navy, the Marlborough, and the Guards', were all ablaze, a favourite among these devices of fire being that of the letters "M" and "C," separate and intertwined. Countless thousands of persons paraded the streets until long after midnight. Simultaneously

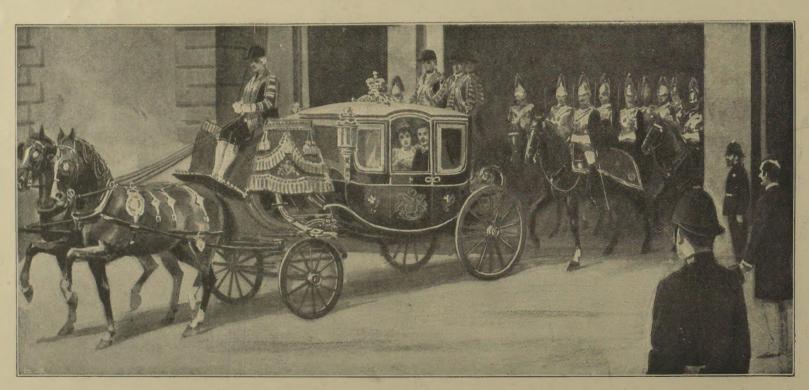


ON THE BALCONY, BUCKINGHAM PALACE: ROYAL GUESTS WATCHING THE DEPARTURE OF THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

the scarlet livery of an outrider. Then came the carriage in which sat the royal bride and bridegroom, drawn by a pair of superb horses, the Princess bowing gracefully to her loyal friends, the London public, as they cheered her and the husband of her choice, and Prince Charles doffing his hat incessantly to right and left in acknowledgment of his hearty welcome.

At Wolferton the royal couple left the train and were driven to Appleton, a distance of two or three miles, where were repeated on

there were rejoicings in various parts of the country, particularly at Sandringham, where some 1200 tenants and employés on the Prince of Wales's estate had been entertained to dinner. The marriage was celebrated at Windsor by the ringing of the bells of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and the parish church of St. John, and the firing of royal salutes in the Long Walk. The Guildhall was decorated with bunting. At midday the Danish cruisers lying in the river off Gravesend fired a salute of twenty-seven guns. In Copenhagen



THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE FOR MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

a smaller scale the greetings already given them in the Metropolis. Triumphal arches had been erected at intervals along the route, and at the Duke of York's farm the schoolchildren of the Sandringham estate were assembled to greet the bride and bridegroom, and did so none the less lustily for the tea with which they had previously been regaled in the park. At the new lodge entrance to Appleton Park the chief tenants of the Sandringham estate renewed the welcome amid the gayest of decorations. In the Metropolis demonstrations of loyalty

too, where British colours were much in evidence, the King entertained, at a banquet at Bernstorff Castle, the members of the British Legation, the Danish Ministers, and the highest officials. His Majesty gave as the first toast, "Queen Victoria," and afterwards made a short speech in proposing the health of the bridal couple. "I hope," he said, amidst responsive cheers, "that the bride will be as greatly beloved in the land of her adoption as is her mother in England." And it would be difficult to wish her more than that.



THE ROYAL BRIDESMAIDS.

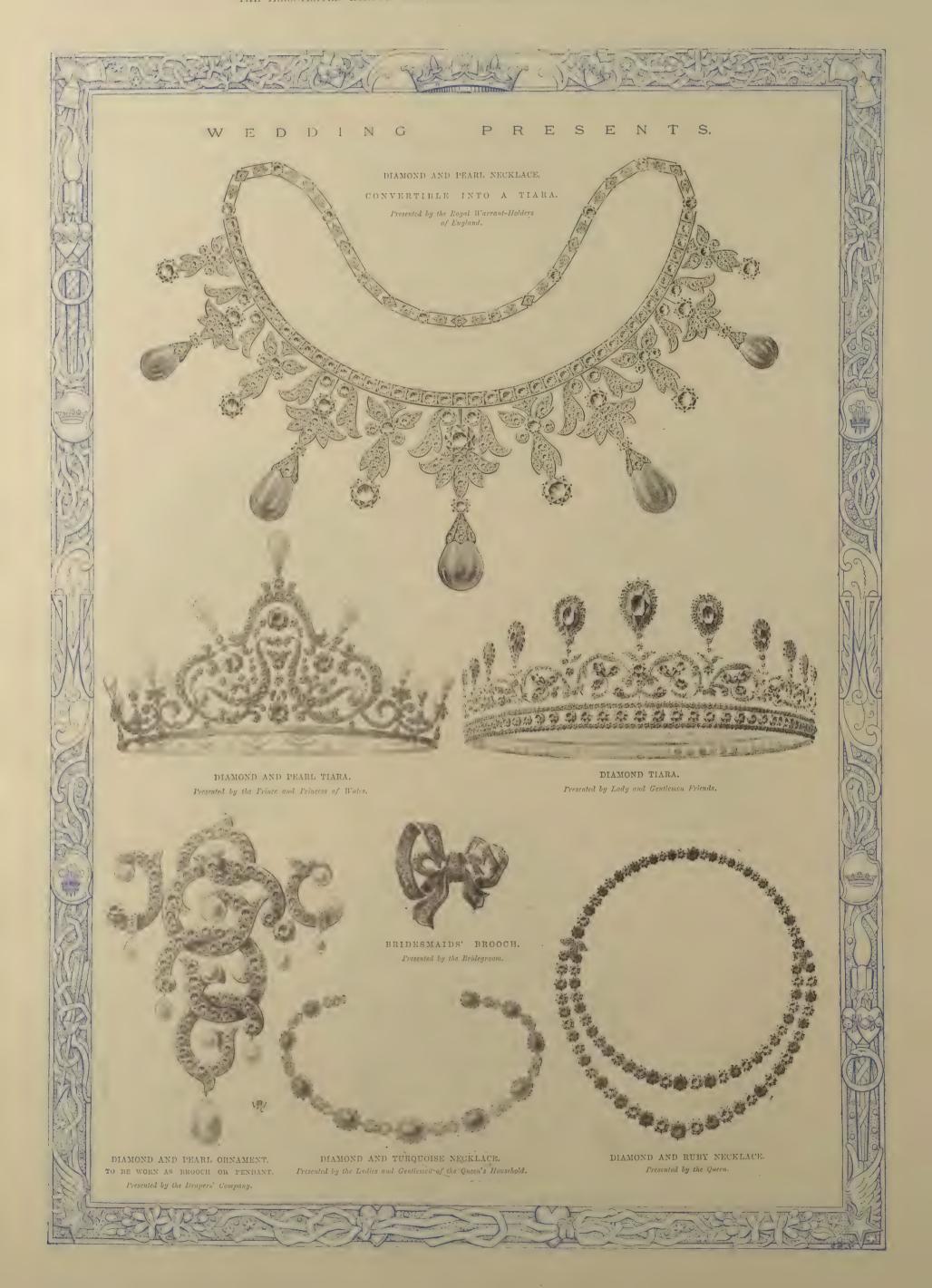


THE ROYAL BRIDESMAIDS.



PRINCESS MARGARET OF CONNAUGHT.

PRINCESS VICTORIA OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT. LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF.





NO common interest is attached to the fair bride of Prince Charles of Denmark, for is she not the daughter of the most popular Prince who ever stood next to the Throne of England, and of a Princess who is beloved throughout the length and breadth of the land?

Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, who is the third daughter of their Royal Highnesses, was born at Marlborough House Nov. 26, 1869, and christened the following month by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Dean of Windsor and the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. She has enjoyed the distinction of being the "baby" of the household, as a little brother, born subsequently, lived but one day.

As everybody knows, Sandringham has always been the real home of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and it is here, therefore, that Princess Maud passed the greater part of her childhood's days, and,

indeed, much of her time since her practical emancipation from the school-room. Born in the "purple," yet the surroundings and training of the little Princess were marked by the utmost simplicity; pomp and formality, as much as possible, were relegated to the background, the aim being to form a character steadfastly good, and to impart an education thoroughly useful rather than ornamental. Most wisely, the mother was the actual supervisor, and no parent in all the land was more attentive or laid greater stress on the importance of all nursery details than did the Princess of Wales. She ever made it one of her principal duties to devote herself to her children: from early morning until the little ones hour of retiring she would give every minute to them that she could possibly spare in accordance with the onerous duties of her position. Often has she quietly stolen away from the drawing-room to sec that the "children are all right," coming back the brighter and happier for the few moments spent with her "treasures," as she called

Father, mother, and children had breakfast together each morning, and a pretty sight it was to watch little Princess Maud, who, as the youngest, sat next to her mother, squeeze her small self as near as possible to that mother's chair, her brown eyes watching eagerly for small dainties which were sure to come from the mother's hand. The nicest of manners were exacted from each child,

as a small incident, trivial in itself, goes to show. Lady C—, one of the few intimate associates of the Princess of Wales, was paying a visit to Sandringham, and had been invited to join the family party at breakfast. Happening to look rather earnestly at little Princess Maud, just about to receive some morsel, the child visibly hesitated, glanced at her mother and then at Lady C—, and, after what was evidently a struggle between inclination and the politeness which the Princess insisted upon, said very gravely, "Well, you may have it if you want it," holding out the dainty, to the great amusement of the Princess and her guests; but when Lady C—— would have refused it, the Princess whispered, "Please take it; she must learn to be thoughtful about others."

A dear old nurse, who not long since went to her eternal home,

has often chatted of the days when the royal children were still occupants of the nursery; how the active vigorous spirit of the youngest Princess, who "had a will of her own," was ever leading her into little mischiefs, but no petting or unwise indulgences were allowed; and so, though the child was a veritable "Princess Merry," yet she had to conform to rules; and if her high spirits led her to break them, or neglect any little duties, she had to make good her delinquencies.

All this time elementary lessons were progressing, little by little young minds were expanding; and presently Princess Maud was placed beside her elder sisters, under the tuition of Mdlle. Vautier and Fräulein Nödel. From the former her Royal Highness acquired the purest of French, and from the latter faultless German. to say, each child of the Princess of Wales is an adept in Danish, the language of the beloved land of her birth. Art, music, and all the usual accomplishments were also taught the Princess by these two ladies, with the assistance, later on, of special masters for special arts. To the late Rev. W. L. Onslow (chaplain to the Prince and Princess) and to the Rev. Teignmouth Shore was the religious education of Princess Mand entrusted: and when the family were at Marlborough House mother and children invariably attended the children's service held by the latter divine on Sunday afternoons at Berkeley

Chapel, Mayfair.
It would be a far easier



PRINCESS MAUD AND PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES (DUKE OF YORK).

task to say what the young Princess does not know than to say what she does know; for in addition to the usual educational curriculum, she is a fearless rider, a skilful whip, an expert with the rod, a dashing skater, handles the "oars" well, is more than a passable photographer, knows something of wood-carving, is a good needlewoman, can work the sewing-machine, understands seientific dressmaking, hand-loom weaving; is proficient in the dairy and culinary arts, and, in fact, can do a host of things impossible to enumerate.

There is one thing, however, which her Royal Highness has been credited with doing which she has never even at-tempted: the "peacock screen-making"; claborate particulars of "how the Princess's pocketmoney did not suffice for her charities, and so she gathered the east feathers to make sercens, for which she has a good sale," having been disseminated through nearly every periodical in the land. We are able to contradict this on the very highest authority, given at Marlborough House itself; Princess Maud has never made a feather screen in her life. And so ends an anecdote, harmless in one way, yet productive of much annoyance in the royal household, inasmuch as its publicity caused shoals of letters to be received from



Aged Five.

Photo W. and D. Downey, Ebury Street.
PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES.

would-be purchasers, or promoters of bazaars, etc., all of which letters had to be gone through and answered.

It is the fashion now to laud

It is the fashion now to laud and praise the amiability and appearance of every young bride, and Princesses are good and beautiful by courtesy; but in the present instance there need be no fear of overstepping the strict line of integrity when we say that Princess Maud is all that the most exacting could desire her to be. Surrounded as she has been with wise and affectionate counsellors and instructors, eheered with the love of parents, brothers, and sisters, she has a nature bright and loving, a memory retentive, a keen insight, an inborn grace and dignity, yet a natural appreciation of fun, an intense love of children, animals, and flowers, and a warm sympathetic manner for the sorrows of the sick and poor with whom she has come in contact. But above and beyond all, to fit her for wifehood, she has learnt those secrets of domestic happiness and affection which her mother possesses in so eminent a degree.

For the daughter of a future King and Queen, her Royal Highness has lived a singularly quiet and retiring life, her appearances in public being almost entirely limited to the occasions when her parents, in performance of some public duty, took their children with them. This



PRINCESS VICTORIA AND PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES.

Aged Fourteen and Thirteen.



PRINCESS VICTORIA AND PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES.

Present Day.

emphasises a fact which cannot have failed to strike even the ordinary observer—namely, the strong bond of affectionate unity existing in the family of their Royal Highnesses of Wales, the more especially noticeable between the mother and daughters. For years they have been shadows of each other; if you saw one, you saw them all, the first break occurring with the marriage of the eldest daughter.

Of course, Princess Maud has duly appeared at the Queen's Drawing-Rooms, State concerts and balls; but of independent performance of State functions, of bazaar openings, and the various ceremonies which royalty are so much solicited to aid with their presence, her Royal Highness knows nothing by actual experience, as her mother has judged it best that her youthful days should be spent in quiet simplicity, doubtless thinking that duties and responsibilities would come quite early enough. The same simplicity has been manifest in the dress of the Princess, for, generally speaking, she has been robed with a plainness almost amounting to severity of style. The future position of the young bride, and her undoubted love of things pretty, will effect an alteration in this respect; indeed, the trousseau which her affectionate mother has provided plainly shows



Photo W. and D. Downey, Ebury Street.

PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES.

that it is quite her opinion that her daughter may now with propriety adopt a style no longer distinguishable by maidenly simplicity.

able by maidenly simplicity.

History the young Princess has none; any account of her childhood and girlhood must of necessity be little more than a plain recital of the training of an English girl in an English home. And what could we as a loyal people wish for more than this, and what more can Danes desire for the wife of one of their Princes?

Her Royal Highness has travelled much, viewing European countries with their rich art treasures, and English cities and towns with their wealth of manufactories; but no place on earth has hitherto been so dear to her as Sandringham—Sandringham, where she has known sorrow as well as joy, but where every spot is hallowed with fond recollections. She is leaving it now for a marriage of affection—and, happily, such marriages are not rare in our royal family, for has she not the immediate examples of her grandmother, mother, and elder sister? Every heart will beat in unison, alike with Britons and Danes, for the lifelong happiness of Princess Charles of Denmark, who, the sunshine of one home, goes forth to be the light and joy of another.

The Prince of Wales.

Princess Victoria of Wales.

The Duchess of York.

Prince Charles of Denmark.



Prince Nicholas of Greece.

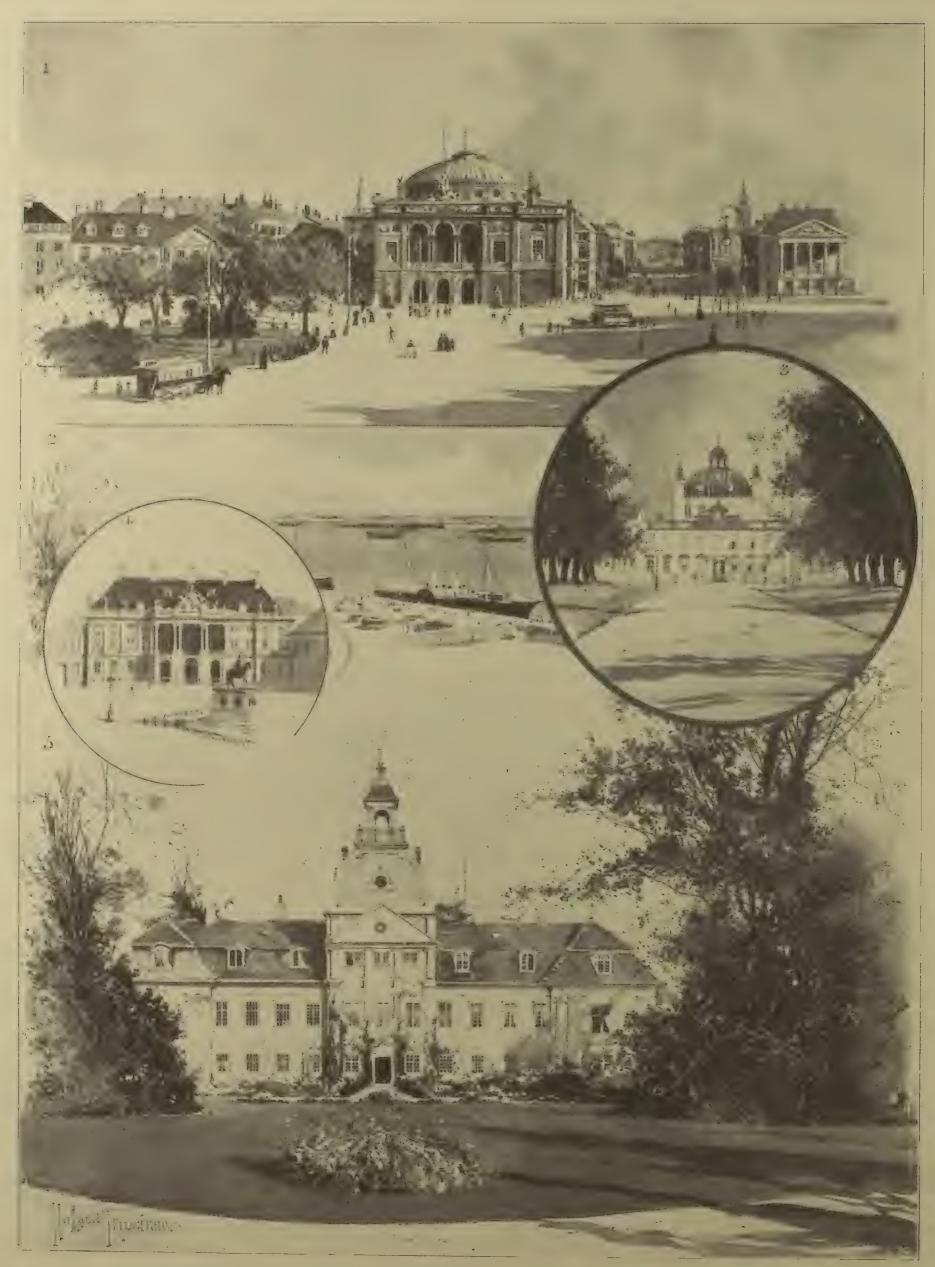
The Princess of Wales.

The Duke of York.

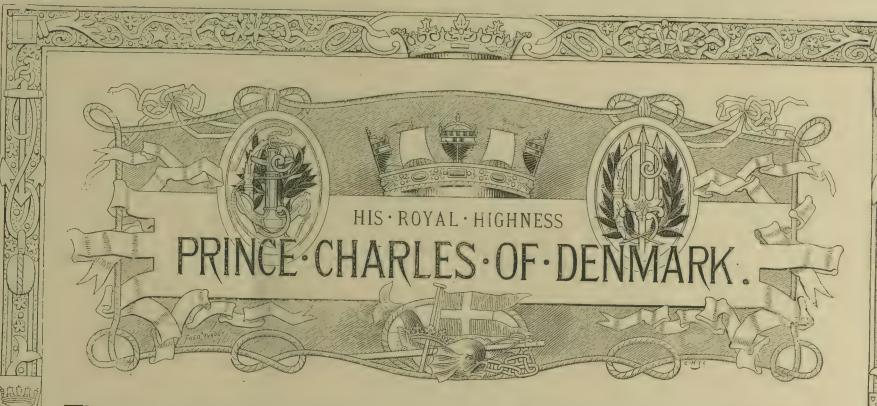
Princess Maud of Wales.

A ROYAL CROUP AT SANDRINGHAM,

COPENHAGEN AND THE ROYAL PALACES OF DENMARK.



- 1. The Royal Theatre, Copenhagen.
- 2. The Docks, Copenhagen.
- 3. The Palace of Fredensborg, the Autumn Residence of the Royal Family.4. The Amalienburg Palace, the Winter Residence of the Royal Family.
 - 5. The Château of Charlottenlund, the Summer Residence of the Crown Prince,



THE life of Prince Charles of Denmark has not, as yet, been notably eventful: it has held no opportunities for actions such as go to the making of history, but has been spent simply and quietly in the modest fulfilment of duty. There is no reason, however, why a close observer should not be able to judge of a man's character, even though the subject of his study be still in the first blush of youth. The regular training of a man's mind and body through childhood, his moral standpoint, his mode of working, his pastimes and his pleasures, all help one to trace the delicate lineaments of his nature. If there be any truth in the well-known saying that the child is father to the man, all loyal English men and women may well congratulate Princess Maud on her choice of a husband, for, in the words of the old ballad, "Clean is his hand, and true and brave his heart."

Prince Charles was born in Copenhagen on Aug. 3, 1872, and is the second son of Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark, by his marriage with Louisa, only daughter of the late King of Sweden and Norway,

From the very Carl XV. beginning he showed himself a bright, sturdy little fellow, and, with his brother Christian. speedily became the joy of his grandfather, the reigning King of Denmark. To make them plucky and fearless, the youthful Princes were, in their earliest years, taught gymnastics, and in the big rooms at Amalienborg—the royal residence at Copenhagen—or in the park at Fredens-borg—the summer palace— his Majesty the King joined in their games, and as they grew older encouraged them in every form of hardy exercise that might help to fit their frames for the more serious game of life. They learned early to ride, and soon became excellent horse-men, as all the members of their family have ever been. Prince Charles, indeed, showed so much boyish enthusiasm for the saddle that his nearest relatives thought that when grown up he would join the cavalry. But at an early age his desires went towards the sea, and, like his father's youngest brother, Prince Waldemar, he was ultimately trained for the Navy. The young Prince's first tutor was Mr. Vaupel, a quiet, amiable man, who was sincerely interested in his pupils. In those days the trio were often to be seen walking, in deep conversation, through the woods adjacent to the charming little eastle of Charlottenlund. which has, ever since his marriage, been the summer

residence of the Crown

Prince. In the middle walked Mr. Vaupel, a true type of a Danish scholar, his back slightly bent and a bookish expression in his eyes, which gleamed behind his glasses. At his right marched Prince Christian, unusually tall for his age, carrying himself with military bearing and proudly lifted head, while on his left would be Prince Charles, chatting and laughing, with merry dimples in his chubby cheeks and mischief in his eyes. For Prince Charles was ever a special favourite on account of his mirthful disposition. The days of a very happy childhood may be said to have terminated when Prince Charles was fourteen years old. He was then sent on board a man-of-war, where he served nine months as ship-boy or apprentice, just as every young lad does who intends to join the Navy. On his return home he continued his studies, and passed his entrance examination for the Naval Academy, of which at that time the well-known Admiral Carstensen was the principal commander. During more than four years he frequented this institution, having

meanwhile as private coach a elever young officer, Captain Konow.

At the Academy the young Prince was treated as a midshipman after the same fashion as his fellows, and was called plainly Prince Charles, the title of "Royal Highness" being left at home. But, simple and straight-forward of nature as he has ever been, Prince Charles was the last boy in Denmark to resent such absence of distinetive treatment, and his frank, unaffected good com-radeship won the hearts of officers and subalterns alike. Three years ago he became a sub-lieutenant, and as such has done duty on board several men-of-war. In this capacity he has visited the Mediterranean, Iceland, and, early in the present year, the West Indies. On board he lives as the other officers, and is not specially waited upon, and it is only when ashore that he is entertained as his Royal Highness, and as such feasted and made much of wherever he goes.

Such is the abstract and brief chronicle of the young Prince's life up to the present time; but the facts recorded form, of course, the mere shell, and reveal nothing of his real personality. But all who have come in contact with Prince Charles, either in his native country or in the foreign lands which he has visited, testify to the fine manliness and strict integrity of his character.—Although he prefers to live the quiet



CHILDREN OF THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF DENMARK.

life of a private gentleman, he shows great charm when called upon to represent his royal house, and he is able to speak with ease and fluency, not only in his own language, but in English, French, and German as well, if circumstances should require him to do so. In Iceland and in the West Indies, where, of course, a Danish Prince is naturally received with enthusiasm, many banquets were given in his honour, and at them all he filled his position with a genial dignity and a simple courtesy that won him many staunch friends. Though pleasant and frank to strangers, Prince Charles is at heart rather reserved, and therefore slow in choosing his friends. But once won, won for ever can be said about his friendship, for he is constant as few can claim to be. It is quite touching to notice the way in which he thinks of the comrades of his youth, and never loses an opportunity of showing his affection and re-spect for those officers who played a part in the early years of his naval career, especially in the case of those who have since retired from service, and with whom he is therefore no longer thrown by the conditions of his life.

As an officer he is himself very strict, but just withal, and therefore beloved by his men, who know full well that the Sailor Prince never spares himself, and that he would be the



Photo Hansen and Weller, Copenhagen. PRINCE CHARLES OF DENMARK.

last to shirk his duty. That he is cool-headed and clearsighted in judgment he showed last year on board the corvet Heimdal, which was ordered to Iceland to investigate the grievances arising from the fishing of foreign trawlers in Danish waters. In this connection Prince Charles showed his great sympathies for England, and it is said that he used his influence to get all unpleasantness settled in an amicable way. Recent events, however, show that the matter is far from having been finally settled, a fact which Prince Charles will doubtless be the first to regret. His services in capturing offending vessels were recognised at the time by a public banquet at Reykjavik.

On Oct. 29 last year the engagement between Prince Charles and Princess Maud was officially announced in Denmark. The news came as a great surprise even to those in touch with the Court circle. In September last the royal family and all the distinguished visitors then staying at Fredensborg were preing at Fredensborg were present at a special performance given in connection with the Women's Industrial Exhibition. Behind Princess Mand sat her two Danish cousins, Prince Christian and Prince Charles. Engagement rumours being in the air, they attracted a good deal of attention, but everyone thought that the



PRINCE CHARLES AND HIS ELDER BROTHER, PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK.



THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF DENMARK AND CHILDREN.

elder Prince was the favoured one, and the young English Princess was looked upon as Denmark's future Queen.
Shortly after the en-

gagement was publicly announced, preparations were made for securing a home for the young couple at Copenhagen. Though much of the year will be spent at Appleton House and in London, Prince Charles will, as Danish Prince and officer naturally have and officer, naturally have his home in his own country. For this purpose he has taken a large flat on the ground-floor in King George's Palace in



THE DANISH VESSEL "HEIMDAL," ON BOARD WHICH PRINCE CHARLES CRUISED OFF ICELAND TO CHECK ILLEGAL FISHING.

There is one hobby the royal fiancés can share together—they are both most enthusiastic bicyclists. Indeed, an on dit has it that Cupid, to get them into his power, had to follow the fashion of the day and mount the wheel. But there is probably more truth in the rumour that Prince Charles's love for pretty Princess Maud is an old story. Long ago she became his favourite companion among all the cousins who every autumn met in the happy summer home at Fredensborg; but Prince Charles's modest nature and his



PRINCE CHARLES OF DENMARK.



PRINCE CHARLES OF DENMARK IN HIS UNIFORM AS A NAVAL LIEUTENANT

Bred-Gade, one of the fashionable thoroughfares in the Danish capital. The entire flat has been decorated, and electric light has been installed in the building. Charming salons, a boudoir, a library, and study have windows to the main street, while the diningroom leads out to an oldfashioned courtyard, from which one can see the palaces of both the King and the Crown Prince in Amalienborg Square. However, it will be left to Princess Mand herself to give the finishing touches to her future home in the city on the



THE CRUISING FRIGATE "FYEN," ON BOARD WHICH PRINCE CHARLES SERVED AS A LIEUTENANT.

consciousness that his political prospects were not of primary importance are said to have held him back from proposing for Princess Maud's hand. But patient love was rewarded, and the day came when the voice of policy was disregarded, and now a real love match between a Prince and a Princess has been sealed and ratified as merrily as in a fairy tale.

But it is no fairy tale that throughout two kingdoms loving hearts wish that the sun may shine brightly over the lives of the young couple through long years of wedded happiness.





MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS MAUD OF WALES AND PRINCE CHARLES OF DENMARK: CLOSE OF THE CEREMONY IN THE CHAPEL, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

When the concluding benediction of the marriage service had been solemnly pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury, a hymn, "What Thou hast joined none may divide," reas sung by the choir, and the bride and bridegroom turned to exchange affectionate greetings with the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales,
the Crown Princes and Crown Princess of Denmark, and their other royal relatives. To the noble strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March the united processions of bride and bridegroom then passed out of the Chapel.





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SUMMER HEAT AND OBESITY.

Summer heat, with the out-door enjoyments which come in its train, is a source of unmixed delight to all whose physical condition is sound. The full feast of pleasure to which hospitable Nature at this season invites mankind is not, however, for those whose infirmities forbid them to undergo, without serious discomfort, a considerable amount of bodily fatigue. To those in particular who are the victims of excessive corpulence, the arrival of the genial summer warmth serves chiefly as a painful reminder that, for them, the delights of long woodland rambles, the climbing of mountain-tops, and all the adventurous ways of flood and field are prehibited joys. The palpitating heart, the reeling brain, and the possible deadly sunstroke, which are the concomitants of obesity, banish all the pleasant anticipations which once came with the advent of the glad summer-tide. How much of this deprivation of enjoyment and positive misery is absolutely and easily avoidable may be learned by consulting Mr. F. Cecil Russell's "Corpulency and the Cure" (256 pages), a little work whose popularity is proved by the fact that its 18th edition has just been issued. This fact, too, indicates in some degree the wide is proved by the fact that its 18th edition has just been issued. This fact, too, indicates in some degree the wide area now covered by Mr. Russell's wonderful success as an expert in the reduction of excessive fat. His process, which is absolutely safe and pleasant, is so rapid in its operation that any over-corpulent lady or gentleman can easily get rid of all unnecessary weight in a very few weeks, so as to be able, before the autumn is with us, to enjoy the delightful feeling (and the appearance too) of renewed youth and energy. Mr. Russell makes no mystery of the nature of his curative preparation-apparently miraculous as are its effects in simultaneously reducing weight and increasing appetite—the consequently larger amount of food being consumed with impunity. He prints, therefore, his recipe in his singularly suggestive book, which may be obtained post free by sending three penny stamps to his offices, Woburn House, 27, Store Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C.

[The following are extracts from leading Journals,] ALCOHOLISM AND OBESITY.

It is often rashly asserted that drunkenness is uncommon on the European Continent, and that, in particular, it is a rare vice in France. Certain medical therapeutists and specialistic scientists have, however, recently furnished some suggestive statistics which flatly contradict the cherished beliefs of those who have persistently proclaimed the sobriety of the French people. Dr. Lancereaux, at the French Academy of Medicine, having made a special study of the subject, declares that in his extensive hospital practice, out of twenty patients, ten are, on an average, suffering from some form of alcoholic poisoning—women being responsible for a large proportion of the enormous consumption of alcohol thus indicated. The learned doctor sums up the results on the population at large as representing a mortality greater than that caused by the greatest epidemics, the ruin of labour, and—what is already startlingly evident in France—the steady diminution of

the very population of the country. Other authorities, again, assert that with the annual increase in the consumption of spirits, to the extent of nearly 500,000 gallons, in various liquors, there has been a corresponding increase of corpulence. This appears to make alcohol responsible for the troublesome and sometimes dangerous increase of unhealthy adipose tissue on the strength of the somewhat slipshod theory of the affinity of alcohol for oxygen in the system. It is certainly worthy of note that some of the most eminent authorities on the Continent and in America absolutely debar the corpulent from drinking alcohol in any shape or form, while on the other hand one of the most prominent and successful specialists in England boldly and flatly contradicts, on this point, his professional brethren. He permits those undergoing his treatment to drink the spirits of their choice—although he does not advocate the use of these beverages. The result of his experiments is that he can reduce a person's weight from 3 lb to 6 lb. in a week, although the patient may drink alcohol even to nor will any extra decrease in weight be experienced by a restriction of the amount of drink consumed. His aim is to attack corpulence at its very root, and to achieve this he does not approve of such a drastic measure as the sudden and indiscriminate stoppage of a person's accustomed spirituous drink, for there are many who have so habitually used themselves to their "dram" that its so habitually used themselves to their "dram" that its prohibition is unquestionably a great hardship, if not actually dangerous. Again, he takes exception to the action of the majority of specialists in dealing with obesity in prescribing a limited diet. To this he takes exception on the very reasonable ground (to quote from his clever 256-paged book, entitled "Corpulency and the Cure," by F. C. Russell, Woburn House, Store Street, Bedford Square, London W.C.) that with the reduction of fet by his London, W.C.) that with the reduction of fat by his process, the most unhealthy portions of this excess tissue, such as those which clog the vital organs, begin to waste first, and as a consequence, the entire system becomes healthier within the first twenty-four hours of the treatment. Then immediately the patient begins to be exhilarated by such symptoms as the freedom of breathing, the stronger and steadier action of the heart, the feeling of lightness, the absence of the sense of oppression—each organ performing its duty with increased regularity. He finds himself aroused suddenly from a lethargic heaviness and morbid drowsiness which have probably lasted for years; he feels, as it were, born anew, and instantly becomes more active and buoyant, both in body and mind—all of which pleasurable sensations are naturally accompanied by an increase of appetite. Notwithstanding the increased amount of food taken daily, the weight under the operation of his system is steadily reduced, to which unerring testimony is given by the weighing-machine. The painstaking research and the marvellous success of the author of the above-named work justify us in arriving at the conclusion that his system may be followed with absolute confidence. His success is all the more remarkable because the whole secret consists in the research for health and the secret consists. in the use of a few herbal roots and a simple vegetable We believe it is the only system of reducing obesity—and it is a very pleasant system—which is certain

in its results, and brings no after-penalties. We commend his book to our readers. It may be obtained post free by sending three penny stamps to Mr. Russell at the address already given.—Brighton Examiner.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF OBESITY.

Our corpulent readers will be glad to learn how to positively lose two stone in about a month with the greatest possible benefit in health, strength, and muscle, by a comparatively new system. It is a singular paradox that the patient, returning quickly to a healthy state, with increased activity of brain, digestive and other organs, naturally requires more food than hitherto, yet, notwithstanding this, he absolutely loses in weight 11b. or 21b. daily, as the weighing-machine will prove. Thus there is no suggestion of starvation. It is an undoubted success, and the author, who has devoted years of study to the subject, guarantees a noticeable reduction within twenty - four hours of commencing the treatment. It is perfectly harmless. We advise our readers to call the attention of stout friends to this, because, sincerely, we think they ought to know. For their information we may say that, on sending three-pence in stamps, a book entitled "Corpulency and the Cure" (256 pages), containing a reprint of press notices from some hundreds of medical and other journals (British and foreign) and other interesting particulars, including the "recipe," can be had from Mr. F. C. Russell, Woburn House, Store Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C.—Belfast News Letter.

CORPULENCY THE THIEF OF TIME.

That procrastination is the thief of time is a truism so obvious that it has no claim to be regarded as an epigram. To more practical purpose it may be urged that Corpulency is, in very many respects, the parent of procrastination. The putting off till to - morrow what can be done to -day certainly becomes a mental habit, but it is unquestionably very frequently begotten by physical conditions which render exertion irksome. That in the majority of cases procrastination is easily curable is one of the considerations suggested by a perusal of Mr. F. Cecil Russell's "Corpulency and the Cure," whose remarkable popularity is evidenced by the recent issue of the 18th edition. The universal adoption of Mr. Russell's system by corpulent persons of both sexes would increase, by a stupendous percentage, the working capacity of mankind. The rapidly growing popularity of the treatment is due, doubtless, to the author having discarded all the obsolete notions about semi-starvation being requisite to insure comely and comfortable slimness. It is certain that the more the marvellous possibilities of Mr. Russell's system become known, the less will be the tolerance for the laziness of people who decline to reduce their overweight by the pleasant and facile means which are described in this little book, which can be had, post free, by forwarding three penny stamps to Woburn House, Store Street Bedford Square, London, W.C.—Liverpool Daily Mercury, March 24, 1896.





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The Queen of Greece.

Prince John of Glücksburg.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF DENMARK AND THEIR CHILDREN.

THE Crown Prince of Denmark, who is now fifty-three years of age, is still a youthful-looking man, erect of stature, of light gait. Although he speaks somewhat slowly and deliberately, his conversation is possessed of much interest and charm, and bears testimony of a cultured mind, an excellent memory, and an unusual power of observation. As it behoves a future King, his Royal Highness takes a keen and comprehensive interest in what goes on around him. He often walks about, either alone or attended by a gentlemanin-waiting, frequently getting into conversation with officials or other persons, and having a kind word for everybody. Both he and the Crown

Princess take a warm and active interest in a number of charitable institutions, and the Crown Prince is a member of several societies more or less of a charitable nature. The Crown Prince has already for a quarter of a century been the V.S.V., the Grand Master of the Danish Freemasons, in whose doings and welfare he takes the greatest interest, and among whom he is exceedingly popular. The Crown Prince has seen a good deal of active though peaceful military service, attending several encampments, and frequently holding inspections of troops in various parts of the country.

The Crown Princess Louisa of Denmark is her husband's junior by some eight years. She is an unusually tall and stately lady, a true daughter, in that respect at least, of her father, the late King Charles XV. of Sweden, who was an exceptionally fine man-tall, broad, and handsome. Otherwise the Crown Princess is, no doubt, more like her mother. She has maintained her

rumours which have at times been circulated are entirely without foundation. The Crown Princess is possessed of a considerable fortune, of which, however, some very exaggerated accounts have got abroad.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark have eight children, four sons and four daughters. Prince Christian of Denmark, their eldest son and heir-apparent to the Danish throne, is nearly twenty-six years old. He claims to be the tallest Prince in Europe, although the Crown Prince of Sweden and Prince Leon of Orleans may run him very close. He is, in any case, a fine, strapping young

> man, equally at home on horseback and on the bicycle-riding, we believe, the latter for choice. You can see his Royal Highness at all times dashing along the roads and streets of Copenhagen and neighbourhood, more often than not in his uniform of a Lieutenant in the Royal Life Guards—a sight one would not expect to meet in England. He is a first-rate comrade, always in good spirits, and is noted for his very regular attendance to all military duties. He has been attached to various regiments, both foot and horse, and has had a capital training. He has also passed the examinations of a Danish student.

> Of Prince Charles

we have spoken elsewhere. The third son, Prince Harald, now approaching his twentieth year, has recently joined the army, having been gazetted a Lieutenant of Infantry, although he has to do ordinary private drill, as had Prince

Christian before him. Prince Harald is, like his brothers, well

grown, but his eyesight is, unfortunately, not very good, one eye being very weak. Prince Gustav, the youngest Prince, is only nine years old, so there is not much to say about him. Princess Louisa, the eldest of the sisters, was, it will be remembered, married a few months ago to Prince Frederick of Schaumburg-Lippe. She is bright and pretty, and has been missed much in the Crown Prince's home, although her two younger sisters, Princesses Ingeborg and Thyra, aged respectively eighteen and sixteen years, are the best of daughters and sisters. They were both confirmed in the spring, and having but recently "come out," they may not know very much of the world yet, nor the world of them. They are, however, very

Princess, is a pretty little girl, six years old.

charming young Princesses, accomplished, yet simple in manner.

Princess Dagmar, the youngest child of the Crown Prince and Crown



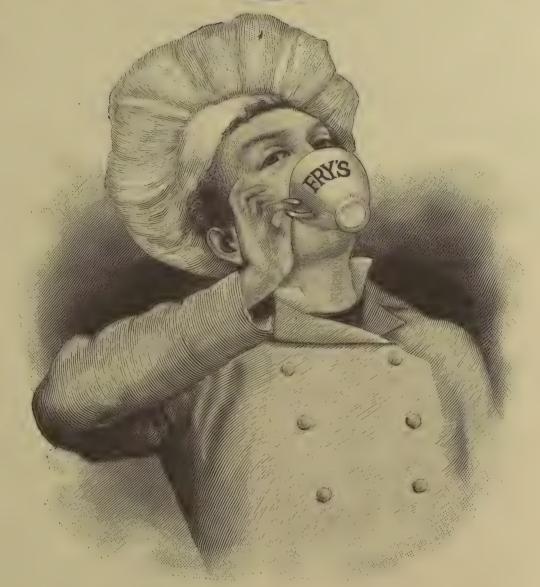
Princess Ingeborg. The Crown Princess. The Crown Prince.
Prince Gustav. Prince Harald. Prince Princess Dagmar THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF DENMARK AND THEIR CHILDREN.

close relations with the Swedish Court, and both the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess almost every January pay a visit to the King and Queen of Sweden, her Royal Highness being as popular in Stockholm as she is in Denmark. The Crown Princess Louisa is the best and most unselfish of mothers, and has, to a great extent, herself superintended and inspired the education of her daughters, and, as far as practicable, also of her sons. The young Princesses have been brought up in all domestic virtues and accomplishments, and all who know her are loud and unanimous in their praises of Denmark's future Queen. She is very religious, but is not by any means narrow-minded, and when she, at times, does not attend Court functions or entertainments, the reason must be looked for solely in the fact that the health of the Crown Princess is not always all that could be desired, although the alarming

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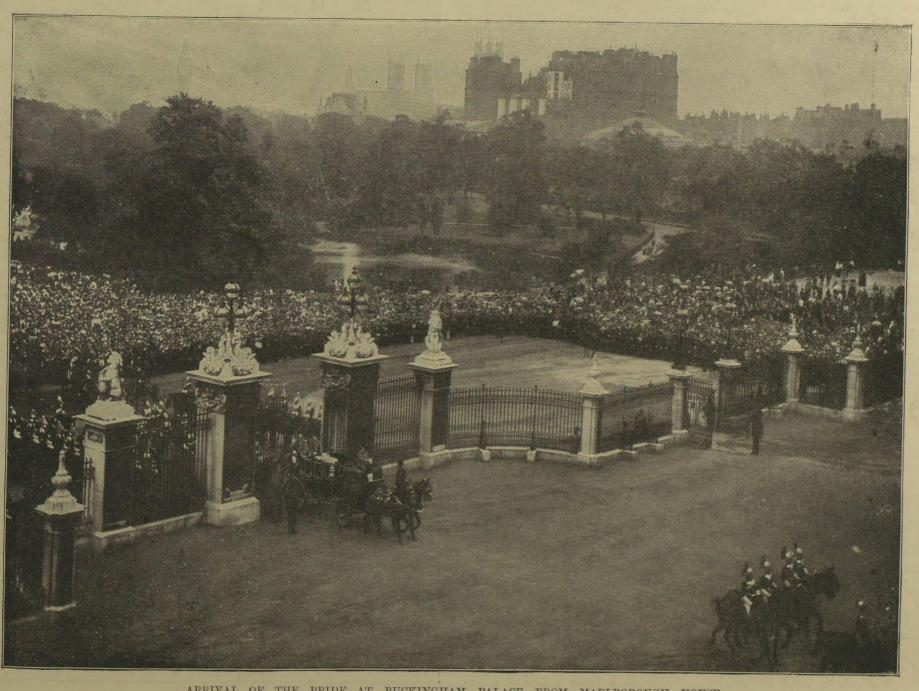
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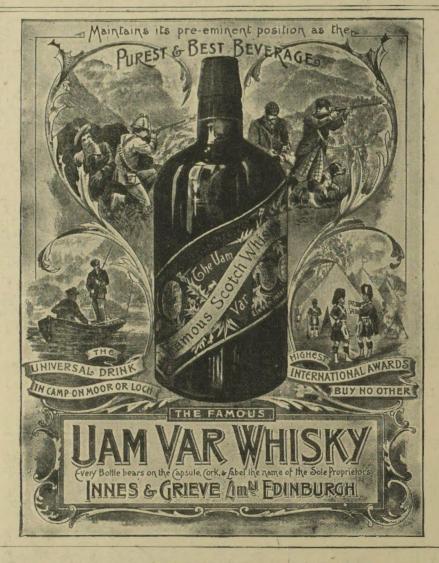
From Photographs specially taken for our Royal Wedding Number by Messrs. Russell and Sons, Baker Street, W.

number—to the East to travel and conduct explorations. His conduct towards Louisa was peculiar. Although he adored her, yet, to prevent the appearance of being governed, he kept a mistress, to the great grief of his consort, who bore her trouble with heroic silence and fortitude.

The saddest tale, however, in the long record of Anglo-Danish marriages is that of the ill-starred union of Caroline Matilda, daughter of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, and sister of George III., to Christian VII. of Denmark. Christian, whose weakness amounted almost to imbecility, was no fit partner for Caroline Matilda, and the pair became estranged shortly after their marriage, which took place on Nov. 8, 1776. They were reconciled, however, by the famous physician, Struensee, the Prime Minister, who by this act, and by the successful treatment of Caroline and her child, further improved his already powerful position at Court. From that time Struensee began to wield an ever-growing empire over the young Queen's heart. Very soon Caroline Matilda and Struensee held in their hands the entire power

of the realm, and practically ignored Christian, who was himself too feeble to resist. But the nobles were determined to be rid of the German Prime Minister who had stripped them of their power in the State. They were incensed at the interloper and at his political reforms, which, though rash and ill-timed, were nevertheless all on the side of enlightenment. By a plot organised in concert with Christian's stepmother, Juliana Maria, Princess of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, who was impatient of Caroline's and Struensee's joint ascendency, the nobles coerced the King into signing orders for the arrest of both Queen and Minister. Whether they had been guilty or not will never be known, for the methods of inquiry were unsatisfactory. There is even a suspicion of physical torture, in Struensee's case at any rate. A more subtle form of torture was applied to the Queen. Threats of a cruel death for her favourite led her to sign a confession. The signature, however, was a farce, for the Queen fainted on taking up the pen, whereupon one of the nobles, seizing her hand, guided it to trace the required characters. Struensee was executed on April 28, 1772. The Queen was banished, without proper trial, to Zell, in Hanover, where she died the following year, aged twenty-two.

Ninety-seven years after the marriage of Caroline was celebrated the greatest of all the Anglo-Danish marriages, that of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark. The royal pair first met at Frankfort, at the Duchess of Cambridge's residence, and shortly thereafter a formal courtship was begun. The English royal family spent some time abroad that the young couple might get better acquainted, and then the bride-elect paid a visit of some duration to England. It is interesting to note that the arrangements for the alliance were carried out mainly by the late Sir Augustus Paget, who was then stationed at Copenhagen. The Princess's triumphal entry into London on March 7, 1863, is among the most remarkable of our national memories. The Danish Princess was received by the British people literally with open arms, and her royal progress through London, amid the acclamations of a rejoicing city, will never be forgotten by those who were privileged to witness it. The procession took three and a half hours to fight its way



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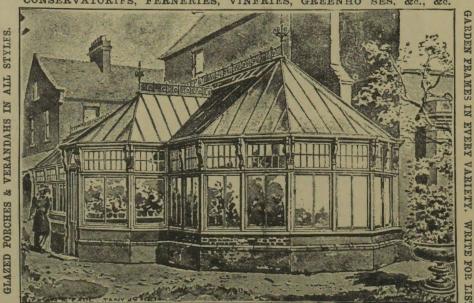
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through the crowded streets. From Paddington the royal party left for Windsor in a special train driven by Lord Elcho. On March 10, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with every splendour, the Heir Apparent and his bride were united. The widowed Queen, visibly overcome by many memories, watched the ceremony from the Royal Closet. At the close the Prince led his bride to his mother, who tenderly embraced the pair. So was added another to the long record of Anglo-Danish alliances. Nor is the list yet complete, for the Prince, who took his wife from Denmark, now fittingly gives a Danish Prince a daughter of his own to wife.

Our Portraits of the Royal Bridesmaids which appear on two previous pages are from photographs as follows—Princess Victoria of Wales by Messrs. Lafayette, Dublin; Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, by A. Ellis, Upper Baker Street; Princesses Ingeborg and Thyra of Denmark, by Carl Sonne, Copenhagen; Princesses Margaret and Patricia of Connaught, by Miss Alice Hughes, Gower Street; Princess Alice of Albany, by Maull and Fox, Piccadilly; and Lady Alexandra Duff, by W. and D. Downey,

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Stanley-Clarke. The house is situated upon gently rising ground, from which a very pleasant view of the surrounding Norfolk scenery is obtained. The irregular architecture of the building, its broad, low windows, and the luxuriance of the climbing plants which grace its walls, give it a most picturesque appearance in spite of its recent origin. A fine hall is reached through a spacious conservatory, crowned with a dome-shaped roof, and round the upper part of the hall runs a gallery approached by a broad staircase and giving access to the chief upper rooms of the house. The interior of the house has been altered and improved throughout, and Princess Maud's especial bouldoir has been hung with very choice old tapestry. Sandringham, the home of the bride's girlhood, lies less than a mile away, and intercourse is thus likely to be very constant between the two houses, which are furthermore connected by telephone. The devotion of the royal occupants of both houses to the cycle will doubtless form another connecting link.

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